

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

## Who Gets the Money?

ABOUT a week ago we were treated to a most extraordinary spectacle. The chief of police of the city of Milwaukee told a committee of the legislature that after Sherbie M. Becker, the present mayor of Milwaukee, had been elected on a "reform" platform in opposition to the wide open town policy of David S. Rose, Sherbie immediately after the election asked the chief not to disturb the gambling houses, but to leave them just as they were under a "wide open town policy." He also asked the chief not to disturb the "red light saloons" and the similar resorts in any way.

And considering that Sherbie M. Becker, while alderman, voted against the closing of the gambling hells—his vote is on record—there is not the faintest reason to doubt the statement of the chief of police.

These were the first official acts of our "reform mayor," the "boy wonder," Sherbie M. Becker. And from this it is clear that the Seidel committee investigating the causes of the corruption of our youth—ought to go after Sherbie M. Becker to begin with.

But the chief of police demurred. He claimed that the people, by defeating David S. Rose, had shown plainly that they wanted a change of policy.

It is true the chief's choice for mayor may have been Dave Rose. Dave Rose, although he is a representative of the "under world of graft" and as crooked as a ram's horn, is something of a man after all. And the chief, no doubt, preferred him to a calf like Sherbie, who has all the instincts of Rose but no brains. Any police official naturally would prefer a man like Rose.

Yet the chief's reasons for a change of policy were sound—even from a police standpoint.

According to our laws the mayor cannot remove the chief of police. The chief can only be removed by charges preferred before the police and fire commissioners. And Sherbie could not very well bring the charge that the chief wanted to close the gambling hells and houses of ill fame after he, Sherbie, was elected. That would hardly do.

So he bethought himself of a new thing. He, or rather his press bureau, issued a pronouncement to "the people of Milwaukee," declaring, in three or four columns of print, that Roosevelt has troubles with Harriman, Governor Hughes of New York has troubles with the corporations, and that he, Sherbie, the "boy wonder," is having troubles with the chief of police.

And what is still more wonderful, Sherbie accuses the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company and the corporations of being at the bottom of it all.

Ye gods and little fishes! Just imagine Sherburn Merrill Becker, the son of Washington Becker, ex-president of the Twelfth Street car line of Milwaukee, and president of the Marine National bank—Sherburn Merrill Becker, the grandson of S. S. Merrill, Manager and vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad—Sherbie M. Becker, who is the only heir to all these corporation millions—Sherbie M. Becker, who never in his life earned a cent, honestly or even dishonestly, until he became mayor and received a salary—Sherbie Becker, the well-known sport, who has lived on this corporation money all his life and is going to continue to live on it, unless we establish Socialism and put him to work—this very Sherbie M. Becker being fought by the corporations and particularly by the Milwaukee Electric Street Railway and Light company!

Funny, is it not? Sherbie M. Becker, while alderman voted against the Electric Light bonds—in order not to hurt the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company. Sherbie never took the slightest interest in the recent investigation of the street car company before the state railroad commission, although mayor. Yet Sherbie all of a sudden poses as the "enemy" of the Milwaukee Electric Street Railway and Light Co.

And in order to prove how he hates corporations, Sherbie went to Chicago three weeks ago to make speeches for Fred Busse, the avowed candidate of Ryan, Belmont and every corporation in the country. And Sherbie went there declaring that he was going "to fight municipal ownership" and for the street car companies asking for franchises.

Harry Thaw logic—is it not?

But it beats even the logic of Harry Thaw when Sherbie claims that the chief of police is in the "service of the street car company," because he wanted to close the gambling hells and "red light saloons" when Sherbie was elected. One would think that it would add more to the profits of the street car company to have these places going.

And it also beats the logic of Harry Thaw when Sherbie—after going to Chicago just three weeks ago and speaking for Busse and for the street car companies and against public ownership—now comes to the "scum of the earth," the dear people, and tells them that the corporations and the street car company are afraid of him; and that therefore the chief of police wanted to close gambling hells, saloons of ill fame, etc.—see the rest above.

Yet all of this is of minor importance.

From time immemorial the gambling houses, red light saloons and places of ill fame have paid "protection money" to the "powers that be." This was almost openly done under the administration of David S. Rose. It was pretty generally suspected who got the money then. These houses are as much protected now as they ever were. And from what the chief of police said to the committee of the legislature, it is evident that Sherbie M. Becker wants them protected. Sherbie's vote in the past also shows that he wants them protected.

The question now arises, who gets the protection money?

We do not want to accuse the mayor, Sherbie M. Becker. He is a millionaire and a corporation man—and that is his shield. And his only shield—because his moral standing as shown by his previous vote and record would not shield him.

There is no doubt that protection money is being paid. The question therefore is, who gets the "protection money" since Sherbie M. Becker is mayor of Milwaukee?

But Sherbie's advisers are grooming him for another race next spring.

And in order to take the attention of the public away from the main issue—Sherbie's request not to disturb the gambling hells and the saloons of ill repute—they got Sherbie to "issue an order" to the chief of police requiring the street car company not to leave any cars on the street when not in actual operation.

Now we have not seen any cars on the street for a long time—and we have not heard of any cars being there. At any rate it is a matter of very small concern. If the street cars have no right to be on the streets at night time, when not in operation, neither have other wagons. But with such *peanut affairs* Sherbie Becker—the millionaire corporation man, and protector of gambling hells and of "red light" saloons—is trying to take the attention of the public away from the main issue, the question—who gets the "protection money?"

As to the chief of police, I have no doubt that he is in favor of the corporations and capitalists, as is, at present, every chief of police in the United States. But the chief's proclivities are not the question. And, what is more, I am absolutely sure that he is not as favorable to the capitalists and corporations as is our "boy wonder," Sherbie M. Becker.

The case is clear.

The chief gets only a salary of \$4,000 per annum. He has therefore just 4,000 reasons a year to support this capitalistic system. Sherbie is the heir to the Becker and the Merrill millions. He has millions of reasons, and he is a part and parcel of this devilish system. And Sherbie may know little, very little. But he ought to know who gets the "protection money." And if so, he ought to be made to tell.

If sensational developments keep on developing as they are now, Teddy Roosevelt will also wish he could let go of that pesky Moyer-Haywood case!

By the way, tubercular consumption is not the only sort that plays havoc with the working class. The consumption of the wealth labor produces, by the capitalist class, also keeps the workers pretty pale.

The Peace Congress is open. Let it cry Peace, Peace; but there will be no peace so long as the capitalist scramble for markets is on. It will continue to be pieces instead of peace—pieces of human bodies hacked apart and blown apart by the bloody work of capitalist swords and capitalist cannon.

A man on a raft in mid-ocean was refused rescue, or food, or clothing by a passing ship. Horrible! Inhuman! A man in Chicago last week starved to death on the streets in the midst of plenty, but with no one to rescue him or give him food. Well, that was on land—and different. If he'd have been on the ocean he'd have been saved. Are we civilized?

Some people affect to be shocked that one of the jurors in the Thaw trial prayed for heavenly guidance while the jury was out, and then voted in favor of taking Thaw's life. And yet these same people no doubt look upon it as perfectly proper for an army to pray before a battle and to ask for strength with which to murder as many of the enemy as possible.

The Rev. Father Brand, in a speech in Jersey City the other evening, got off a broad new one. Said he: "Karl Marx on his death bed renounced his entire theory of value." A death bed repentance—O dear! This is as much as to say that his theory of value was heretical (anything against capitalist ex-

## NANCY HANKS, And Others.

"She was born to drudgery, and her natural beauty soon gave place to the faded and woe-begone expression that poverty and struggle and uncertainty are wont to write on the faces and forms of the women of the frontier." —Prof. Robert Dickens Sheppard, in his book on "Abraham Lincoln," p. 8.

The "frontier" has gone, yet all about us today is the same pathetic degradation of womankind. Take the average woman of the dispossessed class today, and we may paraphrase Prof. Sheppard's account in describing her, thus:

"She is born to drudgery, and her natural beauty soon gives place to the faded and woe-begone expression that poverty and struggle and uncertainty are wont to write on the faces and forms of the women of the working class."

exploitation is, we suppose) and so he repented at the last minute, out of fear of the flames of the hereafter, probably. It is really pitiful what straining after arguments our friends the enemy indulge in.

We have received the first issue of *El Amigo del Pueblo*, a Mexican Socialist paper issued in San Antonio, Tex. It is printed in the Spanish language, and edited and published by Comrade A. Lozano.

## SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS AT WORK.

Madison, Wis., April 16.—Assemblyman Brockhausen's bill, memorializing congress in favor of the establishment of postal saving banks passed the assembly today, the opposition coming mainly from the Stalwart corporation Republicans.

Assemblyman Weber's bill to permit cities to establish fuel depots, has passed the assembly. At the last session of the legislature the Social-Democrats first introduced this measure, and it was voted down hard by the capitalist party members. Times are changing and they do not dare to go too much against the public interest.

The position of the "reform" Republicans was inadvertently given away in a debate in the assembly the other day. Comrade Thompson had urged that the list of stockholders of big corporations should be open to the public. Le Roy of Marinette vigorously protested, exclaiming, "We are here to protect these corporations in their rightful interests!" And by rightful interests he means that they have a right to keep their list of stockholders a secret.

Some day the owners of the railroads in Wisconsin may turn out to be also the owners of our life insurance business, our telegraphs, telephones, our street cars, our elevators, and our factories. This is the secret which the Socialists found out long ago. And this secret must be kept. It is a rightful

interest that the Republicans are in the legislature to protect, according to Le Roy.

**JOINT RESOLUTION.**  
Concerning the Diet of Sawyer county.  
Introduced by Assemblyman John F. Dietz of Sawyer county.

WHEREAS, The grand jury of Sawyer county, Wisconsin, has returned an indictment against John F. Dietz of Sawyer county, for resisting an officer, and for attempted murder; and

WHEREAS, The charges of the said grand jury, that there is a state of anarchy existing in the vicinity of Dietz's home, indicates that public sentiment on the part of those who live in the vicinity and know the case best does not support the officers of the law, and

WHEREAS, A request is to be made upon the governor of this state to send the militia to assist in the arrest of Dietz; and

WHEREAS, The use of the militia should always be avoided whenever possible as it tends to stir up excessive passion among the people; and

WHEREAS, The good name of the state of Wisconsin, the prosperity of its industries, and the welfare and happiness of its people depends upon peace and harmony; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a committee consisting of two members of the senate, to be appointed by the president of the senate, and three members of the assembly, to be appointed by the speaker of the house, be selected to investigate the matter at once and report to this legislature.

who says: "I hope the day is not far distant when under the sacred banner of Socialism all racial grudges will come to naught, all human beings will become citizens of one great industrial republic and be recognized as brothers; and justice and equity will reign once more among men of good will." Turn where you will the expansive force of the Socialist ideal is at work.

Of course, you know, the capitalist newspapers are simply published in the interests of all the people, and would not stoop to conspire against the working class.

AND YET, when the N. Y. legislature suddenly adjourned in a riot in order to prevent the introduction of resolutions in regard to the Moyer-Haywood case not a newspaper in New York mentioned the fact.

AND YET Roosevelt's gratuitous attacks on the kidnapped officials of the Western Federation of Miners, once calling them murderers and the second time undesirable citizens, met with not the slightest protest from capitalist newspapers, who should deplore the use of the president's prominence to judge men before they have come to trial.

AND YET the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and other papers printed, at considerable length, the first day's proceedings of the Adams trial, when the prosecution gave the charges in detail against the accused man, and did not so much as print a line of the rest of the trial, when the defense smashed the prosecution's charge all to pieces, and showed the animus of the mine owners' case against him, so that there was not conviction.

It makes one a little suspicious, don't you think? Almost seems as if there was not only a class prompting, but an underground understanding as well, eh?

One thousand dollars of the people's money will be squandered by the legislature of Wisconsin to send a company of tin soldiers to the Jamestown exposition. Instead of making an exhibition of the state's shame, that is, its man-killing spirit, it would be much more creditable to send a representation of its constructive, upbuilding citizenship, our self-respecting trades union men. They stand for peace, not murder.

Madison, April 16.—The Senate today killed the measure to investigate the Waupaca Home. Many "old soldier" members of the legislature who know the facts about the home are very angry. It seems that the senate is still true to its traditions as defenders of capitalistic intrigue. If, as it is claimed, there are good reasons to believe there is a lot of rottenness around the Waupaca Home it is perfectly natural that the senate should be unwilling to have the cloak removed.

Madison, April 12.—Our joint resolution calling for a constitutional convention has passed the judiciary committee, and is recommended for passage. There was but little objection offered, except on the part of one or two "Stalwart" corporation lawyers.

"I never looked into Socialism until now," said Assemblyman Olen of Waupaca, the other day at the

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## As to the Upper House,

IN order to fully understand the origin of the two chambers, or two houses of our legislative bodies, it may be interesting to look at the origin of parliament in England—the first constitutional government in Europe—and the one after which our government is largely patterned.

So far as any clear impression arises from the hazy annals of the earliest parliamentary government in England, it is that the King called upon the leading noblemen of the realm to become his guests for a time, for purposes of consultation. There was very little consultation, but very much drinking, eating and hunting. The king considered it his duty to feast his guests in grand style. This was the first and only parliament.

To this assembly came groups of petitioners, deputations from the people. These, in order that their humble requests should be presented with some kind of regularity, had to organize their assemblies. They appointed some mouthpiece or "speaker,"—and this is how that most silent official of parliament bearing that name originated.

For it is in this group of deputations that we must recognize the embryo of the House of Commons. These petitioners or "commoners," for a time, sat in the presence of the parliament of peers, until the latter thought it beneath their dignity to sit beside those of the common herd.

The separation probably occurred at the time when the "commoners" ceased to be a mere crowd of petitioners to their lordships, and showed signs of becoming some little factor in the government.

The House of Peers represented the supremacy of the aristocratic and clerical classes, of which the crown was the head.

The Commons represented the degree to which the people had managed to extort the first point, recognition of their existence, and also the recognition of the simplest rights implied in that existence.

A recognition of their existence—that is all the commons had for a long time.

And the lords?

For three centuries, dating from the Tudor period, the House of Lords was the most powerful branch of the legislature. For a century, at least, it had, through its nominees and dependents, the virtual control of the other branch. Yet the lords did nothing but—digest.

During the whole of that period, pressing subjects for legislation abounded, not only in the direction of political reform, but in all directions—legal, ecclesiastical, educational, sanitary, and economical. Yet, in all those centuries, who can point out a single great measure of national improvement which really emanated from the House of Lords?

Not one.

On the other hand, the House of Lords resisted progress of any and all kinds as a matter of course, even in the Nineteenth century.

As a matter of course, the House of Lords upheld the rotten boroughs and resisted the reform bill, till it was overcome by the threat of a swamping creation of peers, having first, in its wisdom, brought the nation to the verge of a civil war.

As a matter of course, it resisted the progress of religious liberty, because the privileged church was an outgrowth of the privileged class.

As a matter of course, it resisted the extension of habeas corpus and of personal liberty.

As a matter of course, it resisted the removal of restraints on the press.

As a matter of course, it resisted introduction of the ballot.

Yet that was all natural enough because these were measures and movements which threatened political privilege.

But the House of Lords has also resisted common measures of humanity, such as the abolition of the slave trade and the reform of criminal law. Romilly's petty theft bill, which stopped hanging as a punishment for stealing over six shillings, was thrown out by the lords; and among the thirty-two who voted in the majority on this occasion, were seven bishops. On all subjects about which popular opinion was not strongly excited, including many of the greatest importance to national progress, reformers in England have abstained from moving, because they despaired of overcoming the resistance of the House of Lords. And that will remain so until the Social-Democrats become a powerful factor in English government.

That is the history of the House of Lords in England.

The history of the United States Senate, if anything, is worse. The hereditary legislator in England is, no doubt, a thoroughly class-conscious exploiter. But noblesse oblige—they were not common grafters—at least not as a rule. But the class legislator in our senate is not only a class exploiter—or the attorney and representative of a robber concern—but, as a rule, a grafter besides. Men like Clark of Montana, Burton of Kansas, Bailey of Texas, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Platt and Depew of New York and Guggenheim of Colorado, are not only the representatives of robber interests, but they are personally grafters themselves, with all the low instincts of thieves. There are a very few honest men in the senate. And even those are very soon thoroughly spoiled by the make-up, by the history, and by the very atmosphere of that "august body."

If any one doubts this statement, let him read what any thoughtful writer has said about the United States Senate. Let him read the brilliant series of articles on "The Treason of the Senate," by that earnest and apostolic man, David Graham Phillips.

It is said there must be in a federal government some institution, some authority, somebody possessing a veto, in which the separate states composing the confederation are all equal. I confess this doctrine has to me no self-evidence. The state of Delaware is not equal in power or influence to the state of New York, and one cannot make it so by giving it an equal veto in the senate.

The other argument—the necessity of a counterpoise or counterbalance, or of a check against bad legislation—looks a little better. But if one considers it closer, it is even worse. Most good legislation is always opposed in the "upper house"—most of the bad legislation always originated there.

If there is any correction to be done in a democracy—then let democracy do it. If there is a corrective needed, let democracy provide for it.

Again I say: abolish the senate. And for a good substitute and the best possible check upon any whimsical or hasty legislation, or even crookedness of the legislators, give us the referendum. The referendum in any country is stronger than all the houses of lords and senates in the world.

The best cure for any evils arising from democracy is—more democracy.

Victor L. Berger

In some respects that was really a remarkable jury that tried the millionaire degenerate, Thaw. Owing to the work of the defense, the work of the yellow sheets, and some yellow preachers, together with the character of the press dispatches sent out, the public was so emotionally wrought up that if a verdict at large had been taken Thaw would have been acquitted a thousand to one. But the jury, was made of sterner and less volatile stuff. Says a dispatch in referring to the work of the defense's lawyers:

"Jurymen declare Delmas made little impression on them. Neither the oratory of the Californian nor the terrible story told by Thaw's wife influenced their deliberation. Not one of them was swayed, thought of the unwritten law in the case. The sole question with which they concerned themselves was whether Thaw was sane or insane when he shot and killed Stanford White."

It is a remarkable jury, we must admit, that will not permit the wealth of a murderer and the wide-circling defensive work that his wealth can bring to bear to influence it in any way.

## THE MOYER-HAYWOOD TRIAL APPROACHES

### ROOSEVELT'S FRIEND BORAH IS NOW IN TROUBLE!

Washington, April 15.—President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte have been appealed to by United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, indicted for complicity in the timber frauds, to regard his indictment by the federal grand jury with a view of postponing action until after the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, accused of murdering Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

Senator Borah is the special counsel engaged by the state to prosecute these officials of the Western Federation of Miners, and his friends claim that an indictment was procured by United States District Attorney Ruick, his political enemy, through a conspiracy of the miners.

Roosevelt Between Two Fires.  
The appeal of Senator Borah places the administration in a rather embarrassing position, for the reason that President Roosevelt has bitterly denounced Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, although they have not yet been convicted. This denunciation was contained in his reply to the Harriman letter.

The prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is purely a state affair, but the President has virtually demanded that they be convicted. Should he withhold action against Borah it will be charged that he is showing favors to a man who is prosecuting the miners, and if he does not Borah will be seriously embarrassed in the prosecution of the miners.

Reported by Ida Crouch-Harlett, editor "Montana News."  
Boise, Idaho, April 16.—The situation is more serious than most Socialists or union men suppose it to be. The mine owners are going to concentrate their fight on Haywood.

The Socialist movement of the United States finds itself in a particular situation towards the now

The President and Attorney General Bonaparte have been told that if United States District Attorney Ruick is allowed to proceed against Senator Borah it will delay the murder trial.

Republican Machine Asks Help.

It has been pointed out to the President that the grand jury inquiry in Idaho under the direction of District Attorney Ruick is gathering in none but Republican leaders, the men for whom the President sent Secretary Taft out during the last campaign to aid in carrying the state.

According to the story told here the late Governor Steunenberg was the general agent for the Barber Lumber company in Idaho, a part of the famous Weyerhaeuser lumber trust, which the government is now trying to break up. Senator Borah was the personal counsel of Steunenberg. It is now said that if further disclosures are made Steunenberg's character may be assailed.

Manager Chapman of the Barber Lumber company is now in jail for contempt of court in refusing to turn over the books of the company to the grand jury.

The Republican machine of the state makes no secret of its desire to have Attorney Ruick "called off." Unless he is called off it will interfere with the trial and punishment of the men who killed Steunenberg," they say.

world-famous trial of the Western Federation of Miners. It is an effective labor organization that is on trial. The capitalist class is attempting to repeat the folly of restricting and limiting working class organization in order to make it as feeble as possible in its ability to successfully cope with capitalist demands.

A turning setback is all that could be possible under any circumstances. Labor organization is here because capitalism is here. It will become stronger till labor owns the earth.

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## The Rev. Frank Dixon is Answered Again.

HE IS MISREPRESENTING SOCIALISM NIGHTLY AT SO MUCH PER. IS IT IGNORANCE OR FALSE WITNESS?

I heard the Rev. Frank Dixon's stock lecture on Socialism at Fort Collins and am sorry that a man can speak or write on a subject so important and be allowed to make such misstatements as he did. I hold that in justice to the public there are two things that ought to be done: one, to address the public on any subject. One is ignorance, and the other is misrepresentation of facts.

The word Socialism means that all property shall be owned by the government, and all shall be employed by the government. This is not true. Socialism means that all natural resources and the machinery of production, transportation and communication, which are socially used, shall be owned and operated by the people, for the benefit of the people, instead of being owned for the profit of a few, by the few. But all wealth produced shall belong to and be the property of the individual that produces it or who gives services in exchange for it. For instance, I want to own my home, horses, carriages, automobiles, books, furniture, etc. I want to travel and see the world. I may be a farmer, so I can't make these things; nor do I own railroads and ships, so I have to do enough work farming, which will be of equal value with the things I want to own and consume. But I will have the use of the land, free from taxes and rents, upon which to work, to pay for the things I want to own and use. I work for myself, and the value of the product is mine, and I can spend it as I see fit. The tools or means of production will be collectively owned, but the product will be the property of the individual who produces it.

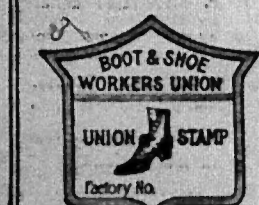
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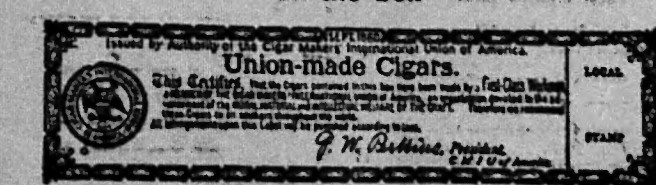
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## Are They Going to Hang My Papa?

The dramatic story in this realistic story, which the author tells in a way that will hold the reader's attention, is a story of a man who is accused of a crime and is being tried in a court of law. The story is a masterpiece of realism and is a must-read for all who are interested in the subject of justice and the law.

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and factories, but I might do only half as much work as you, and consequently, get only half as much pay. Again, can the reader tell me how it would pauperize everybody, as Dixon said, if everyone has an opportunity to produce, and gets the full value for his products? I can't.

Is it true that people are more ignorant and have poorer education since the public ownership established an equal chance for all in the common schools than they were before, when they paid private schools?

Lastly, in regard to exactly the same pay for the same time, as Dixon proclaimed was Socialism, let me say that I defy anybody to show from any scientific writer on the subject, or from any platform of the Socialist party in any nation that such is any part of the program.

A. H. Flooten.  
St. Collins, Colo.

### The Usual Reward.

A few days ago a laborer in Bruxelles, Belgium, told his employer that he was no longer able to lift packages of 150 pounds. The answer of the employer to this was that if the man could not perform the work required he had to leave his employment. The laborer, who is 60 years of age, and had started to work for the same firm when only 11 years old, now, after 58 years of continuous and faithful service had to go, and is now compelled to walk the streets in search for another employment; the firm had no more use for an old man like that.

The practice of discharging aged workmen as soon as their strength is beginning to give out is generally in use with capitalists. The capitalist employer insists on his inalienable right to treat the laborer like he would treat a machine. As soon as the laborer becomes old and used up, he is thrown on the scrapheap, regardless of how long the laborer toiled to heap riches upon

## Tenets of Social-Democracy.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of robbing out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker nations, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literature. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the rule of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing

The National Headquarters of the Socialist party are at 200 Dearborn St., Boston Building, Chicago. The National Secretary is J. M. HARRIS, who may be addressed care of the National Headquarters.

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riches for the employer. And this practice will continue until the working class succeeds in doing away with capitalism.—Braner Zeitung.

Luther's Opinion of the Interest Taker  
"The heathen could reckon from their reason that a miser was a quadruple thief and murderer. But we Christians honor them so much that we feign would worship them for the money they have. He who sucks from another his subsistence, or robs, or steals it as much a murderer (in his own thoughts) as he who would starve another to death or destroy him. But this is exactly what the miser does; and meanwhile he sits safely in his chair when he should justly hang on the gallows, where he should be devoured by as many ravens as the number of gulden he has stolen; for sooth, if there be enough flesh on him that so many ravens could take part in the feast."

Meanwhile little thieves are hanged. Small thieves lie stretched upon the racks in prisons; big thieves go about in gold and silks. And here is the greater enemy of man on earth (after the devil) than a miser, for he seeks to be God above all men. "Tyrants, warriors, tyrants, are wicked men, but they let people live at least, and confess that they are wicked and our enemies. And they show, or have to show mercy once in a while. But a pot-belly of a miser, he would have all the world perish from hunger and thirst, from want and suffering, only that he might have everything himself, and everything by his dependent. Who should look up to him as his God; wear jewels, gold chains, rings, wipe his mouth and have people laud and praise him as a most dear pious man."

"Since the highwaymen, murderers and robbers are put on the wheel and beheaded, how many times more ought they be persecuted, cursed and beheaded."

Steal a dollar and the world will kick you. Steal a million and the world will feel honored by being kicked by you. It is nearly always safe to be a BIG THIEF.—Indiana Enterprise.

In spite of the common belief, which is the source of so many mistakes and so much intolerance, man acts as he feels rather than as he thinks.—Emilio Terzi.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the sharing of the means for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to work and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

In this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

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## Parliament Now Passes Labor Legislation!

SOMETHING ABOUT THE LAWS THAT HAVE BEEN ENACTED SINCE LABOR IN ENGLAND DECIDED TO SEND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS TO THE BIG LAW-MAKING BODY.

Great Britain is literally seething with anxious thought and inquiry in regard to the workmen's compensation act of 1906. It embodies in a highly practical form the principles of the responsibility of the more prosperous for the less prosperous members of society. In effect it requires universal insurance of employees of the serving type with the exception of persons not employed in manual labor whose remuneration exceeds \$1,250 a year; persons whose employment, being of a casual nature, is not for the purposes of the employer's business; policemen, outworkers, and members of the employer's family dwelling in his house.

The act goes into force July 1

next. The whole country, for almost every household and grownup individual is affected in some way, is seeking clear definitions of legal liability and the best advice as to how to meet such liability by insurance. The insurance companies are in clover. New ones are springing up to compete for the rich harvest of this large mass of legally created business, and the old companies are adding large numbers of people to their canvassing and clerical staffs.

Says the first section of the act, "If in any employment personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall be liable to pay compensation."

"Workman" is defined to include every one regularly employed except the persons specifically excluded, as stated above. The manual laborer is within the act, no matter how much or how little he makes. Other kinds of workers are within the act only if they receive \$1,250 a year or less.

Compensation is provided for on the following scale: In the event of death three years' wages, not exceeding £300 (\$1,500), but not less than £150 (\$750), to dependents or a proportionate sum to partial dependents; if no dependents, medical and funeral expenses not exceeding £10 (\$50). During disablement exceeding one week half the average weekly wage, including value of board and lodging, not exceeding £1 (\$5) a week. In permanent disablement compensation is payable for the whole of the after life of the person injured. An injured work-

man under twenty-one years of age earning less than £1 (\$5) a week, including value of board and lodging, is entitled to compensation of full wages, not exceeding to shilling (\$2.40).

"Serious and willful misconduct or negligence" on the part of the workman deprives him or her of compensation, only provided the accident does not result in death or permanent disablement. On the other hand, such misconduct or negligence on the part of the employer will result in his prosecution under the employers' liability act of 1880, and the common law and the fatal accidents act of 1846, which open the way to much heavier damages in such cases than could be obtained under the compensation act. Indeed, these laws are always at the disposal of any injured person who elects to take advantage of them, although one cannot prosecute both under them and under the compensation act. To try under the former does not debar the plaintiff, if he elects, from trying under the latter, but from

any award made to him will be deducted the costs incurred by the first action.

After July 1 next every employer in this country will be responsible in the event of an accident to his or her tutor, governess, housekeeper, butler, cook, maid, scullery girl, gardener, footman, coachman, groom, gamekeeper, chauffeur, clerk, typist, office boy, salesman or any other servant or workman regularly connected with the employer's housekeeping or business. —London Cor. Chicago News.

## THAT ROOSEVELTIAN OUTRAGE

Arthur Brisbane, in N. Y. Journal: President Roosevelt was caught in the act of taking a quarter of a million dollars in cash from one single trust owner, as a contribution to his campaign fund.

In addition to this he was proved by his own letter to have promised a railroad trust man, who gave him a quarter of a million, TO SUBMIT TO THAT RAILROAD TRUST MAN HIS MESSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS. He wrote to Harriman, and Harriman has the letter signed "Theodore Roosevelt," thus:

My Dear Mr. Harriman: If you think there is any danger of your visit to me CAUSING TROUBLE, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the TIME BEING, and then a few weeks hence, BEFORE I WRITE MY MESSAGE, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Roosevelt had long posed as a man above influences and trust contributions.

When he was caught not only taking, but begging money from a railroad man; when he was proved, by his own letter, to have exchanged the right to edit a presidential message in return for a cash contribution, he was naturally a frightened and anxious man.

Some of his actions were ridiculous, some were like those of a man half-crazed, and one act which he tried to raise a dust to hide his own conduct was the act of a man lacking physical and moral courage. It was the act of a man deliberately striking in the face another man helpless and in great danger.

We refer to Roosevelt's unmanly denunciation and condemnation of Moyer and Haywood, labor leaders imprisoned in Idaho.

These men are accused of a crime, it is true.

If they should be proved guilty, it is sincerely to be hoped that they will be punished to the law's extreme limit.

But neither of them has ever been convicted of a crime, unless it be a crime to be the head of a great organization.

Both men have at present the affection and the devoted confidence of hundreds of thousands of their fellow workmen. These men need above all things the benefit of a FAIR trial, with unbiased public opinion.

Mr. Roosevelt, unjustly condemning them in advance, denouncing them as dangerous and "undesirable citizens," has committed an unjustifiable and shameful act.

These men were imprisoned, helpless to defend themselves. One of them, Haywood, utters the following protest, which should go to the heart of every man with any sense of fair play:

The president says I am an "undesirable citizen," the inference being that as such I should be put out of the way. His influence is all powerful, and his statement, coming as it does on the eve of my trial for life, will work me irreparable injury and do more to prevent a fair trial than everything that has been said and done against me in the past."

Roosevelt has TALKED about the "square deal." Does he consider it a square deal to declare in advance, without any proof whatever, the undesirable character of a man on trial for his life?

Has the president any right to ignore the law of this country which declares that a man must be

considered innocent until he be proved guilty?

We are not discussing here the guilt or the innocence of Moyer and Haywood. That is a matter for the jury and the judge to decide.

But, without passing upon the question of these men's guilt, we wish emphatically to tell Mr. Roosevelt, on behalf of all fair-minded citizens, THIS:

YOU are not in any position to condemn a man not yet convicted.

For YOU YOURSELF stand condemned AND CONVICTED in the eyes of the people, by your own letters and your own confession.

YOU are proved to have begged money, a quarter of a million dollars, from one of the heads of the Railroad Trust, AND TO HAVE GOT THAT MONEY.

YOU are convicted by your own confession, signed by your own name, of having offered to submit your presidential message for revision to Harriman, a trust owner, from whom you were begging a quarter of a million campaign contribution to be used in corrupting the ballot.

You, Mr. Roosevelt, are not in a position to condemn any man. The thing for you to do is to wash your own hands clean of the Harriman matter if you can, keep them clean hereafter, and not judge untried men, at least until you shall have given the people time to forget what they have recently learned about you.

A WINNER—NOW READY! "Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

## Socialist Legislators at Work.

Continued from Page 1.

lunch room. "But I've been watching the Social-Democrats in the legislature, and I notice that whenever there is a measure that is aimed at the poor man or the common people, or seeks in any way to do injustice, these Socialists are right there every time."

And then, drawing a well-worn newspaper clipping from his pocket, he said, "I've shown this to at least twenty prominent men of my friends. While they read I told them it was a speech made in the legislature. They all said it was fine, splendid. I then corrected myself. It was really a speech made by Thompson, the Social-Democrat. And then they would say—'Oh, the Socialists.'"

"They are prejudiced; that's all," he said. "We ought to be fair to the Socialists; they've got a lot of mighty fine ideas."

Mr. Olen is now reading a book on Socialism. And he is not the only one in the legislature who is doing that.

demption, so as to make the remedy short and summary, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the president of the United States, to the governors of each of the states and territories, and to each of the members of both houses of congress, and to each of the members of the legislature of each of the states and territories.

Joint Resolution, No. 43, A. By Assemblyman Weber.

Memorializing congress in regard to the pending federal anti-injunction bill.

WHEREAS, Two rules in equity are universally recognized: First, courts of equity can deal with civil matters only; Second, they never grant injunctions, even in civil matters, unless there is no adequate and complete remedy at law; and,

WHEREAS, These rules were never intended to furnish a pretext for interfering with the political or police powers of the state or federal government, or with the great and effective machinery of the criminal courts of law, which have complete and adequate power to prevent every criminal violation of the law;

WHEREAS, Since the dawn of judicial history, no government save the United States is recorded as having resorted to the issuing of injunctions, under the pseudonym of preventing crime, in disputes arising, as to hours, wages and conditions of labor, between workmen and their employers; and,

WHEREAS, The issuing of injunctions by federal judges to prevent the workmen from obtaining shorter hours of labor, better wages, and sanitary conditions is a relic of ancient slavery and feudalism; and,

WHEREAS, By the issuing of injunctions in disputes arising between workmen and their employers, the federal courts are gradually setting aside the rights of the people to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for which rights our fathers of revolutionary days fought, bled and died to establish for themselves and their posterity; and,

WHEREAS, There is now pending before congress a bill known as H. R. 18752 which, if passed, will prevent the federal courts from issuing injunctions in disputes arising as to the hours of labor, wages and working conditions between the working men, women and their employers, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that we memorialize the congress of the United States in the name of justice, righteousness and humanity, to pass and enact into law the anti-injunction bill introduced by Representative Ferrer and known as H. R. 18752, and thereby obviating the many evils and injustices which have been perpetrated upon the working class, by judicial injunctions, which are gradually extending the law of property rights, while disregarding the personal rights of the working men, women and children in the republic of the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary of state to the president of the United States, and to each senator and representative in this state.

A BILL, No. 443, A. By Assemblyman Berner.

To create section 627 of the statutes of 1894, relating to the amendment

of city charters by direct action of the people.

The people of the state of Wisconsin represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes of 1894 a new section to read: 827. On petition of the legal voters of any city, whether operating under general or special charter, when such petition includes a number of voters equal to five per cent of the total vote cast at the last preceding municipal election in such city, asking the adoption of a specified charter amendment providing for any matter relating to local affairs or municipal business as distinguished from state interests, the said amendment shall be submitted to the voters at the next municipal election occurring thirty days or more after said petition is filed, and if approved by a majority of the legal voters of the city voting upon it, such amendment shall become a part of the charter or organic law governing the city.

Bill No. 203, A. By Assemblyman Thompson.

To create section 1816m, statutes of 1898, relating to the better protection of passengers and employees of railroads.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 1816m. No person whose duty shall in any way consist in regulating, dispatching, signaling or reporting any train by telegraph or telephone shall be permitted or required to remain on duty for a period of more than eight hours without an intervening period of eight hours' rest, except in cases of extraordinary emergency where life or property are in imminent danger, in which case such person shall not be required to remain on duty for more than twelve hours without an intervening period of eight hours' rest. 2. Whenever the railroad commission shall learn of any violation of this section by any company or by an officer or agent of any such company it shall be the duty of the railroad commission to investigate such violation at once and it shall have power to require such company to immediately provide such additional employees as are necessary to comply with the provisions of this act.

3. Any railroad or transportation company or officer or agent thereof who shall permit or require any person to work continuously for a longer period than eight hours, or shall refuse or neglect to obey the order of the railroad commission, provided herein, shall be subject to a fine of not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a period of ninety days in the county jail for each and every offense.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

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## AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD INVESTMENT!

At the special meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Social-Democratic Herald is even now not on a paying basis, its deficits being largely made up by the profits of our Job Department, and

Whereas, The Co-operative Printery has been, and is now most seriously handicapped and hampered by lack of sufficient and adequate facilities, making it necessary to decline numerous jobs and submit many others thus curtailing its product, and consequently its profits, when, instead, an increase is urgently needed, not only to provide for the deficits of the Social-Democratic Herald, but also to facilitate the starting of a daily English Social-Democratic newspaper, and

Whereas, The directors of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. have deemed it wise to contract for a new cylinder press, etc., to relieve the pressure in our job department, and, rather than encumber the company with still another mortgage to cover this latest improvement, decided to pay and cancel all present mortgages and notes, and issue instead bonds secured by first mortgage; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, stockholders of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., at a special meeting, held April 4, 1907, pledge ourselves to aid the management to the best of our ability in the disposal and sale of said issue of bonds.

The meeting recommended that where purchasers are unable to take one bond of \$50, that half bonds of \$25 each be sold. Consequently a limited number of such \$25 bonds will be issued.

With the proceeds of this \$12,000 issue of bonds all outstanding notes and mortgages are to be paid. We are now forced to a "hand to mouth" existence and seldom, if ever, have a sufficient balance of cash on hand. The new cylinder press will cost about \$1,200 and is also to be paid out of this fund, and will leave the company a balance in cash of \$1,670 as working capital. Of course, these figures are based upon the sale of all of said issue of bonds. It will be to the company's interest to sell only as many as are necessary, and so probably not more than \$11,000 will be disposed of immediately.

The value of these bonds must not be confused with value of the stock of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. This stock has never been held out as an investment. On the contrary, most, if not all of it, has been purchased just to help the Herald and not with any idea that it would ever pay dividends. Not so with the proposed bonds. We believe we are perfectly safe in recommending them as a sound and excellent investment. They will bear 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. This is about 2 per cent more than banks ordinarily pay. And as for security, it is certainly every bit as good and better than that usually offered by savings banks. Banks loan money to just such concerns as ours, and accept this kind of notes as security. If, then, such security is good enough at the banks to loan deposits on, the depositors getting only 3 per cent, aren't they just as safe and just as good when accepted direct from us at 5 per cent?

The actual tangible property against which the bonds are to be issued, and upon which they will be a first mortgage lien, amounts to \$16,121.87. To this must be added more than \$1,000 of accounts due us in excess of what we owe others and \$1,670 cash, the amount left after everything is paid, making a total of about \$19,000 of assets behind these bonds.

This shows that the bonds are well and amply secured. In fact, this valuation is based on a very conservative estimate. A none too high a figure would place the value of our assets at \$25,000.

Furthermore, the growth of our job printing business is greatly hampered by our limited capital. Only last Saturday a job of more than 50,000 impressions each week for six months, or more than 1,800,000 impressions, had to be declined because we had no cylinder press. The charge for press work on this job would have been at least \$1 per 1,000 impressions, or \$18,000 for this part of the work, to say nothing of the cost of composition. Recently there was such a rush in our printery that we were required to let out work in seven different shops at one time. These are not the only instances where work had to be declined or let out to other shops. This same thing happens every week.

This shows very conclusively that no difficulty will be experienced to keep the new press busy. With the other work it ought to raise the output from nearly \$10,000 last year to more than \$25,000 a year. With the product of our job department raised to this amount, enough profit can be made not only to pay the deficits of the Herald, but also easily sufficient to pay off the principal and interest on the proposed issue of bonds.

Besides, the system of paying the proposed issue of bonds gives the company, during the next five years (which, judged by the past, will undoubtedly be the toughest to pass through financially), the opportunity of using for further development all its resources, except so much as is needed for interest on these bonds.

Our readers are offered these bonds, to give such as care to invest an opportunity of as good, safe, sound and substantial an investment as deposits in savings banks ordinarily offer, but with a higher rate of interest. Under these circumstances don't you think you will pay your way out of at least a part of your savings account, and invest some of these bonds? Or, if you have no bank account, take as many bonds as your means allow. In case of an oversubscription, allotment will be made in the order subscriptions are received, and preference will be given in the following order: First, to those to whom we are indebted. Second, to readers, stockholders and party members. Third, to unions. Fourth, to outsiders.

Increasing our facilities increases our opportunities for doing job work, and makes it possible to produce better work at a cheaper price. This means more jobs, and so these advantages are bound to help the Social-Democratic Herald.

If you know of any one who has money in the bank, or who has some to invest, see him at once on this proposition. Or if you do not wish to subscribe to this personally, send name and address to us and advise us if you want to be mentioned.

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## Some Socialistic Bills.

Joint Resolution, No. 38, A. By Assemblyman Brockhausen.

Memorializing congress in regard to child labor.

WHEREAS, The crushing out of the lives of little children by their employment in various industrial operations in the United States is the greatest crime of the age, and can be no longer endured or tolerated; and,

WHEREAS, All the proposed remedies with which the people are being deluded are the most obvious and patent devices for not attaining the end proposed; and

WHEREAS, The congress of the United States has in its power of taxation a weapon ready at hand and effective for the purpose, because that power, as Chief Justice Marshall declared, "involves the power to destroy," therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that we ask the congress of the United States to enact at its present session an act laying a tax of one thousand dollars per year upon any person, firm or corporation for each child employed in the business of said person, firm or corporation under the age of fourteen years, for the current year in every occupation in which the employment of such children has been found to be harmful to such children, the said tax to be collected annually by the internal revenue collector of the district, and if not paid on demand to be made by the seizure and sale of the property of those from whom it is due, real or personal, such sale to be on short notice and without recourse.

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THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

meeting. The Gumbels want to build on a disputed strip of land

along the river at Grand avenue bridge. The city took the matter

into the courts and won out. It was appealed to the supreme court, but the Gimbels do not feel sure of

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the Gimbels go on unmolested.

Salt Lake, April 8.—The Socialist party convention, which convened

yesterday in this city, was a small but thoroughly representative body. I believe every wise local in the state

but one was represented. A memorial was adopted repudiating the action of State Secretary H. P. Burt.

in endorsing the candidacy of A. J. Weber, a member of another party. The resignation of H. P. Burt was

accepted. The report of former Sec. H. P. Burt was received and pronounced correct. A new state com-

for Men

rades were nominated for national committee, and one will be elected by referendum at once.

**I. W. W. Fruit.**  
The party in Louisiana has been

## HATS. CAPS

Orleans: "Resolved, That local New Orleans rescinds its call for a conference with the S. E. P. adopted Sen-

...and that notice of this revocation be sent to the national secretary." He reports that said reso-

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ington Hall, A. L. Smith and J. B. Lancaster, of local New Orleans, after denouncing the Socialist party, filed

their resignations as members on April 1.

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# STRIKERS SLUGGED BY ORDER OF COMPANY AT WEST ALLIS WORKS!

## Sensational Testimony Given by Wm. Buelow, a Former Guard, Before Court Commissioner in the Conspiracy Suit of Peter Cramer, a Union Molder.—Manager Forgoed Ordered the Beating-Up of Strikers, He Says!

Highly sensational was the testimony given before Court Commissioner Knebel last Saturday in the suit of Peter Cramer, a union molder, against the Allis-Chalmers company, for conspiracy. William Buelow, a former guard at the Allis works during the strike testified that he was hired by the detective firm of Burr & Herr, employed by the Allis-Chalmers company, to slue union men and that representatives of the company also pointed out the men they wanted beaten up. He said the detective agency and the Allis people guaranteed him protection from punishment in case he got caught. The examination was conducted by Atty. Rubin in behalf of the mobbers; the defendants being represented by various counsel. Buelow was sworn and testified that he knew the plaintiff, Peter Cramer. Mr. Herr of the detective agency, George C. Forgoed, manager of the Allis works, Henry Beigel, foreman at the Allis works. He said he had been a member of the merchants' police and had then worked for Mr. Herr for about eight months. During that time he had been a guard at the American Bridge company during a strike he was arrested for an assault on a striker. He said that after the warrant was out he went to Chicago at the advice of Herr & Burr to avoid arrest. The following is the most sensational part of the testimony:

Q. Do you know a striker named Krelowitz?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Was he a molder?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Was he assaulted at the strike during the molder's strike?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Did you ever receive instructions from Mr. Herr as to what was to be done by any of you men in case of arrest of you during this molder's strike, the arrest of any of you men during this molder's strike?  
A. I was told by Mr. Herr that in case we were arrested there would be an attorney furnished to us, also our fines paid in case there was any.  
Q. To whom did Mr. Herr tell that besides you?  
A. To all of us in general, all that were present at that time.  
Q. Do you know guards that were arrested during the molder's strike?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. What guards?  
A. There was myself, John Krunke and Charles Roe.  
Q. Were there any non-union men or molders arrested that you know of while you were working as guard?  
A. No, nos while I was working as guard.  
Q. Did you ever talk with Mr. Beigel, the foreman?  
A. I did.  
Q. When did you talk with Mr. Beigel?  
A. I don't not tell you definitely the date, some, time, probably three or four weeks before Christmas.  
Q. Who was present?  
A. John Krunke, another guard.  
Q. Do you know what molders you were talking about or he was talking about?  
A. Certain men, Krelowitz was one.  
Q. What did you hear them say?  
A. He offered me and Krunke five dollars if we went out and beat up Krelowitz.  
Q. What else did he say?  
A. He said that we were arrested and fined that he pay the fine or see that it was paid.  
Q. Did Mr. Beigel tell you in case you did not want to do it yourself, to hire somebody else?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. What was that conversation that you had with Beigel?  
A. In the foundry of Allis-Chalmers at West Allis.  
Q. Did you know Krelowitz at that time?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Was he picketing?  
A. He was.  
Q. Do you know a man by the name of McBride?  
A. I do.  
Q. State whether or not Mr. Beigel ever expressed himself in your presence that he thought that Mr. McBride was a union man spying upon them?  
A. Yes, he did.  
Q. Wanted Man Beaten Up!  
Q. Tell us what Beigel said.  
A. Beigel told Nolan and I to take McBride out, and get him drunk and steer him up against some of the union men and have them beat him up.  
Q. What did you do?  
A. We escorted McBride out of the gate and took him to the bar, and bought two or three drinks for him. Nolan then stepped to the telephone and called up Hyrd's place, a saloon at West Allis, and called for Krelowitz and told him that there was a man down at Hyrd's, a non-union man, and for them to come down and trim him up.  
Q. How was not beaten up?  
A. No, sir.  
Q. He was discharged after that?  
A. He was discharged after that.  
Q. Who gave you the money to buy him drinks?  
A. Mr. Beigel.  
Q. How much money did he give you?  
A. Fifty cents.  
Q. To whom did he give the money?  
A. To me.  
Q. Do you know Mr. Forgoed?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Did you ever have any talk with him, with reference to street cars?  
A. I had.  
Q. Who was present?  
A. Another guard and myself, the other guard being John Krunke we called him.  
Q. What, if anything, did Mr. Forgoed say to you?  
A. Manager Took Risk!  
A. He asked me whether everything was all right and I told him it was so far. He then said if there is any trouble go right into there, and clean them up and if there is any fine to be paid, we will pay it, and see you through on it.  
Q. When Beigel wanted you to do up Krelowitz, did he mention any other molders to do up?  
A. No, sir.  
Q. Was not Cramer's name mentioned?  
A. Mr. Cramer's name was mentioned by Mr. Forgoed.  
Q. What did he say?  
A. If I did anything it would be a good thing if I cleaned him up.  
Q. Did he say what he would do for you if you cleaned him up?  
A. No, only that he would see me through and pay my fine.  
Q. Did Mr. Forgoed mention anybody else's name besides Cramer's?  
A. Union molders in general, that is all.  
Q. What did he say, if you cleaned up the union molders?  
A. Any of them that he would pay our fine and see that we were taken care of.  
Q. When did he mention Cramer's name to you?  
A. Before Christmas when I spoke to him in front of the office there.  
Q. What position did Mr. Nolan hold?  
A. He had charge of the guards.  
Q. Did Mr. Nolan ever talk to you as to what treatment to accord strikers?  
A. He came up different times and told us if any came our way to go after them and clean them up, as he expressed it, that we would be taken care of.  
Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Nolan say that it would be a good thing for Nolan if Cramer was done up?  
A. Yes, I think we all said that at different times.  
Q. How often did Mr. Herr come out there?  
A. Every day or two.  
Q. Did Mr. Herr ever talk to you about Mr. Cramer?  
A. Not to my knowledge.  
Q. This man that you and Krun-

ke and Roe were arrested for assaulting was a union molder?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. His right name was Sieger?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. I believe you and Roe were witnesses against Sieger in a case in which he was defendant for assaulting a non-union man, am I right?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Sieger was acquitted?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Did not Herr in Jack Hanes' saloon say, I will get even with him?  
A. I heard him say that different times.  
Q. Is not it a fact that he was back of the gate at the time that Sieger was done up?  
A. If he was there, he was there without my knowledge.  
Q. Was not there an understanding between you and Roe and Krunke and Nolan as to when this man Sieger was to be done up?  
A. No, sir.  
Q. How did it happen that you three jumped on to him at the same time?  
A. Mr. Roe sent into the foundry after myself and Mr. Krunke.

Q. When you got word from Mr. Roe what did you do?  
A. We went to the office, what is called the west gate, and Mr. Roe was on the platform. He says Sieger is here. There are two others, they have been abusing me all the afternoon. I have told Sieger to get off the platform and he would not get off. I went up to Sieger and I said I want you to get off the platform.  
Q. What platform?  
A. The platform built there by the Allis-Chalmers Company.  
Q. For the purpose of stepping on to the cars?  
A. Yes, sir.  
Q. Tell us what was said.  
A. I told him to get off the platform. He said that he would stay there as long as he wanted to, he would get off only when he got down good ready. A few words were spoken, and we came to blows, and I put him off the platform.  
Q. Then you and Roe and the other man stepped and ran away—did you—or did you chase him a block after that?  
A. I did, yes, sir.

Q. Did you, after the fight, leave town?  
A. I went to Chicago.  
Q. Who else left for Chicago besides you at that time?  
A. The three of us.  
Q. Under whose directions?  
A. Mr. Herr's directions.  
Q. What did he say to you and Mr. Krunke?  
A. Mr. Nolan came up and told us that we should leave town, that there was a warrant out for us and that we should stay out of town until after the contempt proceedings were off.  
Q. Did you see Mr. Herr in Chicago when you got to Chicago?  
A. He told us to stay around Chicago a day or two.  
Q. Where did you people stop?  
A. I stopped at my father-in-law's.  
Q. Where was Beigel at the time of the assault upon Sieger?  
A. In the foundry.  
Q. Didn't you see Forgoed right after the assault or before you left for Chicago?  
A. No, I did not see Forgoed until after I came back.

Q. What did he say?  
A. He told me he was glad we got off as light as we did.  
Q. Manager Forgoed's Work!  
Q. Did Forgoed say anything to you about next time doing a better job?  
A. Yes, Mr. Forgoed has told me that on two or three different occasions.  
Q. Didn't he say to you that the next man that they catch to serve him as they did Cramer after you got off so easy?  
A. I don't remember only what I said before. Mr. Forgoed told me to go after any of them and make it my business to get Cramer out if I could.  
Q. When Mr. Beigel told you he would give you five dollars reward for doing up Krelowitz, did he come around to you after a while and ask you why you had not done this job?  
A. No, we spoke about it different times as I went through the foundry.  
Q. How many times did he speak to you about doing up Krelowitz?  
A. I could not say.  
Q. Who was chief guard out there?  
A. Mr. Nolan.  
Q. From whom did you people get your pay?  
A. From Mr. Herr.  
Q. Did you people receive any instructions from Mr. Herr as to obeying Mr. Nolan's orders?  
A. We did.  
Q. What were those instructions?  
A. Our instructions were that anything that Nolan said we were to obey.

Q. At different times, yes.  
Q. What union men did he tell you to do up?  
A. Cramer and Krelowitz.  
Q. I thought it was Beigel that gave you those instructions.  
A. Yes, they were repeated by Mr. Nolan at different times.  
Q. You are what is known in the works as the big stab?  
A. No, I never have been called that by anybody but you and I would not be called that by you if you were not in here. If you were anywhere else you would not say that to me.  
Q. Exactly what did Mr. Beigel say to you?  
A. He told me that there was one man that he would like to see cleaned out. I asked him who it was. He said Krelowitz, said in that so. He said, yes, that he would give any man five dollars that would do it.  
Q. What did Forgoed say?  
A. He told me that if any of the union men came in my way to clean them up and we would be taken care of.

## LOOKS LIKE GRAND JURY IN MANITOWOC!

Manitowoc, Wis., April 16.—Manitowoc is afire, roused into a clear-cut class battle by the rank injustices and frauds committed by the capitalist anarchists in the recent election. The people were robbed of all semblance of justice by the perpetration of such a network of glaring fraud as this city never has seen before. The workmen are aroused and all are looking to the Social-Democrats to take the lead in a fight that may extend even to the state legislature, to obtain justice out of the depths of this inferno.

Men are telling every day of fraud that has been done and affidavits are being secured to prove the wrongs. Among some of the frauds are such things as the locking of an election booth during the time the count was made, the voting of twenty-two nonresident paupers, the voting of nearly a dozen minors, or perhaps more; the voting of a number of nonresidents in nearly every ward, coercion of many kinds, and possibly bribery. Corruption of every or any sort has been practiced by the capitalists to carry the election, which they did carry by the narrow majority of forty-two votes.

False affidavits were signed by freeholders in order that illegal votes might be cast; the legal limit in signing affidavits was exceeded many times, one man having signed as many as eleven affidavits, while the law fixes the limit at three. Startled at the prospect of possible prison doors and heavy fines, as well as the reversal of the election, is driving the corporation contingent frantic. Every day the emissaries of the corruption crowd may be seen hurrying from pillar to post in a vain endeavor to see what can be done to stop the agitation for justice.

## A PATHETIC DROP!

The annual meeting of the common council was held Tuesday afternoon. It is usual at such times for the mayor to appear and read an annual message. The council appointed a committee of three to go to his office and escort him to the chamber. The committee went, found the mayor, but he refused to appear before the council, still spunky over the council's turn-down of his park commission appointments. "If you want my message, there it is," he said, testily, shoving the manuscript toward them. They took it back to the council. A proposal to have it read by the clerk did not meet with favor. Have it printed in the proceedings, sang out an East Side alderman supposed to be a henchman of the boy blunder. This was ordered done. The whole procedure marked the present disfavor into which the mayor has fallen. His stock has been declining for months.

## Spending Money for the Poss Bill

Who is putting up the "dough" for the campaign in favor of the Poss bill? Someone must be, for the money is being spent. A reader of this paper was hired to get signatures to petitions in favor of the bill at the rate of FIVE DOLLARS FOR FIVE HUNDRED NAMES. He was fooled by the fact that the petitions had been printed in imitation of the petitions in favor of a school board elected by wards, and got several signatures before being undeceived. He has witnesses to prove that he was offered the money, if necessary.

## A Big Undertaking

Some time ago we asked the subscribers and friends of the HERALD to help us get 25,000 readers for the HERALD. Many told us at the time that this would be an awful hard job. We knew this, but had confidence in the rank and file of the boys who do things. We, at headquarters, knew what the effect would be if we succeeded. We knew that if successful the boys would surely reap the benefits. Knowing how these workers are daily being deprived of many of the necessities and pleasures that make life worth living they would double their efforts to help us get what belongs to them as their right. Have we felt right? Are you in this fight to get what is yours? Do a little hustling on your own account. Get a few subscribers to the HERALD. Then get a few more. Keep this up for a short time and you will surely be satisfied with your labors. Don't look at this as a game of talk. Be serious. Nobody ever got anything worth having unless he went after it. Let the drones and idlers weave away their time as useless members of society. Do your work right and you will be the one that will reap the harvest.

## Socialist Aldermen Praised

Here's a paragraph or so from the report of the Journal on the action of the council in the Frost franchise matter last Monday: "Twelve aldermen were jubilant over the outcome of the Chicago & Milwaukee electric road franchise controversy in the common council Monday afternoon. These were the Socialist members of the council. They were beginning to count a Socialist mayor and a large majority of Socialist aldermen a year from now as a result of yesterday's work. 'If I were a Socialist,' said one man who attended the meeting,

## Two Rivers Election

Two Rivers, April 6.—The election just held here was very exciting. We had seven candidates in the field, of which we succeeded in electing two. Conrad Hoffman was re-elected alderman in the Third ward, and John Zuehl, justice of the peace. Conrad Grover was defeated by 9 votes, and Conrad Thiele by 20 votes. The cause of their defeat was probably the close mayoralty race. Mr. Koenig was defeated by 54 votes, he carried the Third ward by 70 votes, and carried the whole independent ticket with him.

## ACROSS THE OCEAN

you have friends or relatives to whom you send money. Do they have trouble getting it? Does it always reach them safely? The Merchants and Manufacturers Bank offers the safest way of sending money to foreign countries. By making use of our Foreign Drafts you avoid all trouble and delay on the other side. It is the cheapest way to send money, too. If you have foreign money of any description, our FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT can be of service to you.

## USE Rock Floor Varnish

A varnish made to walk on. Can also be used for all kinds of woodwork. Put up in bright red cans only. Sold and guaranteed by reliable hardware, drug and paint dealers.

## The Vote at Superior For Alderman

1st ward, F. H. Clark..... 20  
4th ward, Martin H. Hanson..... 106  
5th ward, A. Ukonin..... 49  
6th ward, E. B. Harris..... 23  
9th ward, John Kelly..... 149  
Total..... 347  
For Supervisor.  
1st ward, E. L. Lallaire..... 67  
4th ward, M. E. Rajha..... 136  
5th ward, F. Winkquist..... 125  
6th ward, No candidate..... —  
9th ward, John Peterson..... 97  
Total..... 925

## STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

### COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of AUGUST MELSTER, Deceased.

Letters Testamentary on the Estate of AUGUST MELSTER, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to MAURICE MELSTER, EDNA ELSONER and GUSTAV MELSTER, by this Court, on the 12th day of March, 1907, it is ORDERED That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1907, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said AUGUST MELSTER, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That all claims and demands of all persons against the said AUGUST MELSTER, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at the Court Room in the Court House, in the city of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular session thereof, to be held on the first Tuesday of December, 1907, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be with in fifteen days from the date hereof. Dated this 14th day of March, 1907.  
By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTIER, County Judge.  
RICHARD ELSONER, Attorney of Estate.

## A Handsome New Business Block

Monday, April 22, will witness the opening of the handsome fire-proof, new department store, erected for Mr. A. E. Shunk, at the corner of Teutonia avenue and Hadley street. The interior of the store is handsomely decorated in cream and green; the fixtures are of mahogany and cherry. Mr. Shunk has spared no expense to make the opening a success. The markets have been closely watched for special bargains for this week. Additional departments have been opened and other departments enlarged. Handsome souvenirs for the opening week to all who come. Large plate glass windows on the side and front give ample light in the daytime; numerous electric and gas lamps for evening make it the best lighted store in the city. See ad in this issue.

J. W. NIEMANN  
Superintendent & Director  
FURNERAL DIRECTOR  
Phone South 30 1001 Milwaukee Ave.

**FOR RELIABLE DENTISTRY**  
CALL DR. RUNGE  
Room 408 Alhambra Bldg

**Felle & Strehlow**  
557 MYNELL AVE., Near Lincoln  
HEADQUARTERS FOR  
**Fishing Tackle**  
AND  
**Baseball Goods**  
Full line of NEW, IMPROVED  
**GAS RANGES**  
CONNECTIONS FREE

**Weather Is Bad This Month**  
—yet it is no reason why you should hold back your spring supply of—  
**Good Shoes and Oxfords**  
We have them now plentifully and can supply your needs at an once.  
Give us an opportunity.

**Lamers Bros.**  
SHOES  
354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**NUTRITO**  
Others are profiting by our advice. Why not you?  
Send for FREE SAMPLE.  
**DIETZ & CO.**  
1210 Walnut St. Milwaukee, Wis.

**Would You Like a Clear Head All Day?**  
**NUTRITO**  
Others are profiting by our advice. Why not you?  
Send for FREE SAMPLE.  
**DIETZ & CO.**  
1210 Walnut St. Milwaukee, Wis.

**Milwaukee's Greatest Removal Sale!**  
**POSITIVELY YOUR LAST CHANCE**  
to buy a good pair of Shoes for about one-half.  
This will be the last week of our Great Removal Sale.  
If you buy now, you buy a bargain you will never be able to duplicate. We have a fine selection of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, which we must close out.  
**THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE**  
LOUIS RUPPE  
554 MITCHELL STREET  
Store Open Saturday Evening Until 10 o'Clock

**FOR GOOD OPTICAL WORK SEE DR. I. GREENBERG—THE OPTICIAN**  
408 18th St., between Cherry and Calumet Sts.

**Hy. F. Schmidt's Hall**  
Saloon, Sample and Wine Room  
Hall for Club parties and Weddings, Entertainments, Scholastic Tournaments and Banquets.  
Dancing every Saturday & Sunday Evenings.  
21st Ave. and Rogers St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**GUST. SCHMIDT,**  
Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars  
Headquarters 15th Ward Branch.  
1629 Villet Street, cor. 17th Street.

**SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY**  
339 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.  
Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearse in the United States.  
First-Class Carriages For Funerals \$4.00 Carriages for Weddings \$4.00  
TELEPHONE MAIN 5728. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

**BEST FOR MEN!**  
Nothing better than the best, you know.  
**ONLY ONE BEST THE MEYER**  
UNION MADE  
**ALWAYS \$2.50**  
Always AHEAD in quality, fit and style. Hundreds of different kinds to pick from—all at  
the uniform price, \$2.50. Either of our two stores will supply you.  
**Meyer Stores**  
207 W. Water St., 208 Grand St.

**Smoke 10c-TAMPANOLA-10c CIGAR**  
Manufactured by **HERM. BUECH**  
575 16th Ave. Phone South 8953

**C. D. WAUGH**  
Expert Optician  
530 GRAND AVE.  
When you can't see well, see WAUGH

**SHOES UNION MADE E. SAUDER**  
581 HOWELL AVE.  
Near Lincoln Ave.

**Doc's Place**  
WINES AND LIQUORS  
Clean City Keg and Bottle Bar  
261 Third St.

WISCONSIN STATE  
FEDERATION OF LABOR  
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.



**EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT**

# AT THE THEATERS.

**DAVIDSON.**  
The Albert Brown Stock company will end its preliminary season at the Davidson next week in "Lovers' Lane," beyond question, one of the best pastoral plays ever conceived. The first performance will be Sunday afternoon with Wednesday and Saturday matinees.



James Durkin.

Wednesday and Saturday matinees. The play is an exceptional one, offering equal parts for all, and Grace May Langkin, Albert Brown, Blanche Crozier, Walton Pyre, H. Percy Follock, Al. W. Loomis, and the other favorites each are given ample opportunity. During the week, son-veners of Miss Herne will be given women attending matinee performances.

thrilling human interest, the intensity of the plot relieved by the most delightful tender comedy touches, and the scenic effects are extraordinarily beautiful.  
A strong company will present Klunt and Gazzo's new comedy melodrama, "Big-Hearted Jim," at the Bijou April 28.

**ALHAMBRA.**  
The All Star Vaudeville company will open at the Alhambra Sunday afternoon for the week. The company is headed by no less a star than Dorothy Tennant, of "College Widow" fame, it will be of interest to know that her engagement at



Violet Dale.

the Alhambra will be her debut into vaudeville. The title of her sketch is, "Dangereux 95." Then there is Violet Dale, who ranks as one of the best female entertainers on the vaudeville stage. The McWaters and Tyson company, in a spectacular musical comedy, "Bobby Gaylor in the Monologue 'The Irish Senator,'" Nick Long, and Idalean Cotton in "My Wife's Diamonds," Count DeButz, and brother in their wonderful bicycle act, and Dixon, Bowers & Dixon. On account of the Grand Opera, the two performances on Saturday will be omitted.

**SCHLITZ PARK.**  
An interesting program has been arranged for this evening's concert at the Schlitz Park pavilion by the Ellery band, Director di Girolamo, one of the best trumpeters in the country, will render a solo during which Manager Ellery will for the first time preside as leader of his band. Other numbers will be: Army Chaplain, Whistling Cupid, Caprice Italian, Butterfly, Nabucco and Aida. Tomorrow afternoon: Lohengrin, Rigoleto and popular numbers. Evening: William Tell Overture, La Traviata, Carmen and Spanish Serenade.

**STAR THEATER.**  
The characters in "Running for Mayor" and "A Politician's Vacation," two farce comedies in the "Merrymakers" at the Star, beginning Sunday, are of flesh and blood. They talk and act like real humans. The "Merrymakers" contains any amount of novelties, features, surprises, etc.

**CRYSTAL THEATER.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Connolly in the rural comedy "Sweethearts," Carlton and Terre, singing comedians; Dionne Sisters, banjoists; Antrim and Peters in their imitations, and many other big hits are announced for the Crystal next week.

**At The Social Forum.**  
C. B. Whitall will speak before the Social Forum on Sunday, at 8 p. m., on "Park Unity," with stereophones. This is a live subject at present, and comrades are requested to be present. Music—Piano and Alto. The Forum is held at the Jefferson Studio Auditorium, 558 Jefferson street. Take Farwell avenue and Wells street car to Martin street.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago spoke on "Tolstoy" before the Social Forum, last Sunday evening. Mr. Jones brought his listeners face to face, so to say, with Tolstoy himself. He showed Tolstoy's personality, his ambitions, his accomplishments, and above all his theories.

All Milwaukee is looking forward to the New York Metropolitan Grand Opera Co.'s engagement at the Alhambra next Saturday.

**ELLERY'S BAND**  
POPULAR AND CLASSIC MUSIC  
Miss Beulah Mayham, Vocalist  
**Schlitz Park Theater**  
(Walnut, Ford or La C or 8th St. Cars)  
TONIGHT: Trompet Solo by Director di Girolamo (Major Ellery will lead band during this number.) "Army Chaplain," "Whistling Cupid," "Caprice Italian," "Butterfly," "Nabucco," "Aida." TOMORROW: Afternoon and Evening, High-Class Popular Music.  
25c—ADMISSION—25c

## DAVIDSON

ALL NEXT WEEK BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE  
Wednesday and Saturday, Also

Last Week of the Preliminary Season  
OF  
**Albert Brown's**  
**Stock Company**

Presenting William A. Brady's  
Production of Clyde Fitch's  
Pastoral Play

## Lovers' Lane

Lots of the Old Favorites and a Few New Faces  
SAME POPULAR SCALE  
OF PRICES  
SOUVENIRS OF NEW CRYSTAL THEATRE  
AT MATINEES

## BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday, 2:30  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday  
**CHAS. E. BLANEY** Presents  
The Popular Matinee Idol

**Will H. Vedder**  
In His New Pastoral Play  
Reunion

## Kidnaped FOR Revenge

With an All-Star Cast  
Transmuted Social Production  
Next 4 Nights, 7:30 and 9:30  
A Social Production of  
Transmuted Social

## "Big-Hearted Jim"

A Mr. Barry Play  
DAILY AT 7:30 and 9:30  
Week of April 23rd  
Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Connolly  
Social Comedy Sketch, "Sweethearts"  
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 25c

**CRYSTAL**  
DAILY AT 7:30 and 9:30  
Week of April 23rd  
Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Connolly  
Social Comedy Sketch, "Sweethearts"  
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 25c

German Torchon Laces and Insertings <b>5c</b>	18-inch Corset Cover Embroideries, Monday <b>25c</b>	Women's assorted new 10c Handkerchiefs, Monday <b>5c</b>	20c Swiss Embroidered Stock Collars <b>8c</b>		Ice Cream Sodas and Sundaes Monday <b>5c</b>	3-Inch Plata Taffeta Ribbon, all colors <b>12c</b>	4 1/2-yard Pleat Scrim Pillow Ribbon for <b>35c</b>	10 Yards No. 1 White Satin Taffeta Ribbon <b>10c</b>
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Railroad Fares Rebated One and One-Third on All Distances Up to 100 Miles From Milwaukee. Ask Us for Rebate Book and Conditions.

We Give Good Values and the Best Trading Stamps of Both Kinds—Either "Sperry" Merchandise Stamps or "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

# MORE NOTABLE OFFERINGS OF SPRING SUITS AND COATS

The Acme of Style Elegance, as Well as Taste and Refinement, Is Expressed in the Entire Collection. **MONDAY, APRIL 22** The Same Workmanship, the Same Materials, Trimmings and Styles for Which Others Charge a Third More.

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS—Extra fine quality Panama cloth—black, blue and brown—with inverted plaits, bottom with bias straps, Monday <b>4.95</b>	WOMEN'S CUTAWAY COATS—Assorted new light-colored plaids, bias strapped back, rolling collar trimmed with soutache braid, 9.00 coats <b>6.50</b>
WOMEN'S PONY COATS—Black and white striped material, trimmed with braid and brown broadcloth, fancy back trimmed with buttons <b>12.00</b>	WOMEN'S PONY SUITS—Black, blue and brown, trimmed with silk braid; skirts with inverted plait, sleeves with fancy cuffs <b>25.00</b>
WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS—Tight-fitting, in blue, black and brown, military style with stitched seams, plaited skirt, Monday <b>20.00</b>	WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS—Black and white checked, skirt with inverted plait, trimmed with large straps, special 18.00 suits for <b>12.50</b>
WOMEN'S SHORT COATS—Loose-fitting, light and dark plaids, box-plaited back, rolling collar and cuffs, green broadcloth trimming, 7.50 coats <b>5.75</b>	WOMEN'S DRESSING SACQUES—Black and white mixtures, plaited yoke effects, large sleeves, trimmed with white lawn, Monday <b>48c</b>

## Five Great Bargains in Dress Goods

59c Novelty Suiting, new gray and tan mixtures, neat plaid and checked effects, 36 inches wide  
**39c**  
New 36-inch Spring Novelty Suitings, mostly light effects, in tans, blue, green and gray, Monday  
**19c**

## 42-in. Cream Melrose Dress Goods, 48c Value, 29c

All-Wool Novelty Plaids, light colors, gray and tan grounds barred with blue, brown, green and wine, 45 inches wide, instead 1.25 yard, Monday  
**85c**  
45-inch invisible striped Batiste, this season's 1.00 novelty, in black and colors; also 1.00 quality 56-inch checked effect new suitings at  
**69c**

## High-Grade New \$1.00 Silks at 69c

Per yard instead 1.00 for high-grade Tulle and Louise Silk Suitings in shepherd checks and hair-line, red effects of white and green on grounds of white, black, brown and green. The popular up-to-date materials for silk suits. These silks cannot be duplicated anywhere at this price.  
**69c**

## Wash Goods and White Goods

A Sale Rivaling in Interest Recent Noteworthy Events

No exhibition and sale quite its equal known here in a long while. In the displays will be found only fabrics distinctly new—getting first showing. The sale part merits the term in every detail. It is rich in opportunities—the most wanted fabrics at remarkably low prices.

Medium-weight Silk Cord, in all plain shades, is washable and will wear satisfactorily <b>25c</b>	Mill Remnants of very sheer 40-inch White Lawns, values up to 35c per yard, on Monday <b>14c</b>
Cashmere finished plain Black Sateen, one yard wide, for underskirts, waists, etc., 25c quality for <b>15c</b>	Sun bleached Shrink Antio Cloth, Irish linen finish, 36 inches wide, special for Monday at <b>12 1/2c</b>
Best Dotted Swisses, white or black grounds, checks, stripes, rings, dots, and floral patterns, Monday <b>12 1/2c</b>	White Swisses with embroidered dots that won't pull out; also medium weight mercerized White Waists, woven dots and figures <b>15c</b>
Novelty Checked Colored Batiste, for waists and suits, black and colors, per yard <b>19c</b>	White Dimity in small checks, 20c quality, will sell for <b>12 1/2c</b>

## Carpet Dep't

59c Half-Wool Ingrain Carpets, per yard  
**39c**  
The Best All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, new patterns  
**69c**  
Body Brussels Carpet, rug and floral patterns  
**1.15**  
Brussels Room Rugs, oriental patterns, 9x12-6  
**7.50**  
Wilton Velvet Carpet, also borders and stairs to match  
**1.15**  
Tapestry Brussels Rugs, spring patterns, 8-3x10-6  
**11.50**  
Tapestry Brussels Rugs, 9x12 ft., new oriental, floral and medallion patterns  
**14.50**  
Seamless 9x12 ft. Wilton Velvet Room Rugs  
**22.50**  
9x12 ft. Wilton Rugs, oriental and floral patterns  
**30.50**  
Carpet Department—Third Floor.

## The Bargains This Basement Announcement Tells-of-Are Only Possible Here. These Striking Proofs of Our Capabilities

Bauch's Best Mop Paint, 95c  
White Lead, 31c  
Elastic Floor Varnish, dries over night, 69c  
Dish & Kitchen Soap, 21c  
6c Eucalypti 8-inch Whitewash Brushes, Monday  
Handled Calcimine Brushes, 10c  
Rice Root Scrubbing Brushes, 5c  
Electric Wall Paper Cleaner, 10c  
Perry's Lawn Grass Seed, per package only, 8c  
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, per package, 15c  
Garden Hoes or Garden Rakes, Monday, 15c  
Spading Forks 55c; Steel Spades only, 25c  
Bauch's Best White Laundry Soap, 3 bars for, 10c  
Calumet Laundry Soap, Monday 5 bars for, 11c  
14c Ladders made from Norway pine, per foot  
75c Curtain Stretchers, with nickel-plated pins, 58c  
Triple-Strength Ammonia, quart bottle for, 5c  
Perforated 5c Toilet Paper, 3 rolls for, 10c  
House Broom, made from good corn, Monday, 13c  
40c size Strong Willow Clothes Baskets for, 25c  
Peony Bulbs 10c each; Dahlia Bulbs, 25c  
25c Shoe Brush and Dauber, Monday  
The best 15c Wire Carpet Beaters for, 10c  
Shelf Brackets, 5x17 inch size, 7c

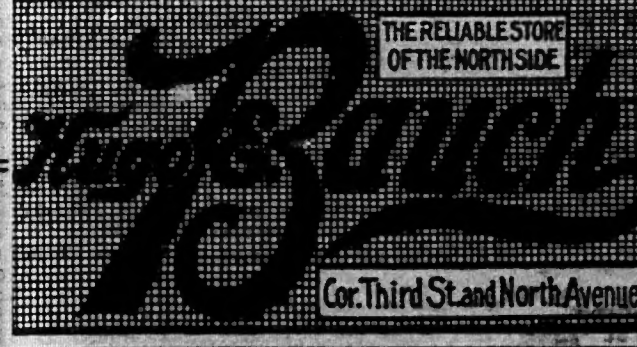


## Men's Goods

Men's New Coat Shirts with cuffs attached, also figured and striped new 75c Madras Shirts  
**50c**  
Men's Plaited White Dress Shirts, also 50c Men's Madras Shirts with separate cuffs or cuffs attached, at  
**1.00**  
The renowned 50c President Suspenders, pair  
**35c**  
Men's 6pc Tan Half-Wool Underwear, Monday at  
**39c**  
Men's spring weight Gray All-Wool Underwear  
**89c**  
Men's Seamless 12 1/2c Black Cotton Socks, per pair  
**8c**  
Men's Night Gowns, fine bleached muslin  
**50c**  
Boys' Black and White Striped Working Shirts for  
**29c**

**1.95** For Women's new 2.50 Shoes and Oxfords—Styles and leathers that are in vogue this spring. We can fit any foot perfectly in any style. Either mat calf or plain black cloth tops, with light flexible or extension soles. Just the kind of shoe you want.

King's 500 yard Basting Thread <b>4c</b>	Macey or DeLong Hooks and Eyes, card <b>7c</b>	White or Black Silk 50 yard spools <b>2 1/2c</b>
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**Notions**  
King's or Brook's Thread, 3 spools for, 5c  
Corticelli Silk, 50 yard spools, dozen  
**47c**  
5c paper Needle-Pointed Pins for, 2c  
Hänschild's Cream Crochet Cotton, No. 60  
**7c**  
Nickel Plated Safety Pins, 5c card  
**2c**  
White Envelopes, 50 for  
**3c**

Children's 22 and 24-inch Black Umbrellas <b>39c</b>	Men's Silk and Linen Mixed Black Umbrellas <b>95c</b>	Cotton tape covered Featherbone yard <b>4c</b>
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## Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The "Young Man in Politics" lecture needs some overhauling. It didn't say anything about the political value of wide-open dives.

What sort of a town would this be, do you suppose, if Red-light Sherbie were to really be mayor without check or hindrance? A city government as a plaything for a rich man's pampered son is pretty fierce for the people who must live under that government.

It was perhaps only to be expected that Becker would claim the credit for all the good things accomplished by the Social Democrats in the council, in his annual message, but he did go a little too far when he claimed credit for the good weather we have had the past year.

Ex-Ald. Rudolph is said to have been a model prisoner at the house of correction. No doubt. To save him from manual labor at long work hours in the chain factory he was made a nurse, with a newly arranged hospital, that his job could have a genuine look. We have no particular objection to this treatment, except that he was made a star boarder while others were given the limit.

And now the county board is asked to make permanent the temporary hospital at the house of correction, which was set up to give ex-Ald. Rudolph a soft snap during his term of incarceration. A sick

gether very nicely in these matters, for there is doubtless a common interest. If there were not Corcoran would not help Frost to get down town into the Beggs territory. The outcome is that Frost has a line now by which he can run his cars down Wells street to Second and over to Grand avenue. All he needs now to have a loop in the business center is the chance to run up Grand avenue from Second to Fifth streets. All Beggs needs now to have a very necessary loop is to run on Second to Wells, up Wells to Fifth and on Fifth to the Avenue. If there is not already a secret understanding between Frost and Beggs by which they will give each other the chance for a loop, it is passing strange. They are neither of them in business for their health. And Frost's former experience showed him he must make terms with Beggs before he could ever get a franchise into the city. That he had made terms was pretty well believed a year ago, when the Corcoran element in the council helped Frost to his franchise, with Beggs' attorney helping them in a conference to put some finishing touches to the franchise. And this time Frost was so sure of the elements in the council that he defied the germen to take away his exclusive grip on the Sixth street viaduct, although the city could easily have brought him to relinquish it, so important was it for him to get that Wells street right. But outside the Social Democrats and possibly one or two others the city does not have real representatives in the council.

## ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE—ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY  
**All-Star Vaudeville Company**  
Headed by Dorothy Tennant & Co., Violet Dale, BOBBY SAYLOR, Count De Butz & Bro., McVettors & Tyson Co., Dixon, Bowers & Dixon  
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.  
Matrs. 15-25-30-40c. Evs 15-25-30-40c

next to Ald. Wittig's store was startled by the saloon show window crashing in. He rushed to the door and saw a man climbing out of the wreck and Ald. Wittig standing over or in front of him. Wittig said the man had made fun of hats in his show window, according to the saloonkeeper's version, and that he had pushed him and he fell back against the glass. Later he says Wittig said the man slipped, and still later that he did not know anything about it. Ald. Wittig's friends are now joking him about "Who broke the glass?" instead of "Who has the brick?" The alderman doesn't enjoy the joke, it is said.

Clancy's claim that he is in favor of the Blecher bill is looked upon as a little threadbare. If he was in favor of the bill, why did he permit a subscription list to be passed around in favor of his own pension bill, and handed round by such men that the firemen knew pretty well that it was either subscribe or run the chance of dismissal later on, and then undertakes to discipline the firemen when a petition in favor of the

Blecher bill was circulated? These questions are based on facts given us by various members of the department, good, earnest, fire-fighters, who want a department that they can be proud to serve on. And it is claimed that the spy system has not been dropped, the claim of certain captains to the contrary notwithstanding. A member from a fireboat, claiming to be on sick leave, is reported to have spent a day at a saloon at Sixth and Clybourn streets, which is near an engine house. And there are other reports of the same kind, tending to keep alive the claim that Clancy is looking for pretexts for "disciplining" firemen who signed the Blecher bill. And the men have a right to be suspicious when good men are shifted, or fined, or degraded for technical violations of the rules, while certain others, generally understood to be spotters, can get so drunk they fall in a heap at the foot of the sliding pole, and are merely suspended. Now is it a joke that a fireman who testified before the grand jury in the Clancy case found it so disgraceful he had to quit the service.

And think of the colossal "nerve" of Becker's claiming credit for the street car investigation! He had about as much to do with it as the pigs out at the stockyards.

We venture the opinion that the majority of Milwaukeeans felt a jab of disappointment when they read that the successful plan for the new auditorium did not have a tower.

That protest of William George Bruce that he was working for the Boss bill as a private citizen and not as a representative of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association sounded real fishy.

The public would be much more interested in knowing who gets the rake-off from the resorts, Mr. Mayor, than in knowing whether the street railway company stands a few cars out on the street or not.

Don't disturb the muck, said Edward Scofield, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and protector of the lumber barons, from the platform of the Milwaukee "People's" Pulpit, where religion is prostituted each Sunday.

Becker's tearful appeal to the dear public to save him from the corporations might sound less like "bunk-shooting" if we could forget that he took part in the campaign in Chicago to put Busse and the traction magnates in control again! Between us, Becker is a good deal of a kiddish little fraud.

Perhaps, if Becker could get Janssen out of the way he could carry out his pre-election pledge to let the gambling houses run again! After the disclosures about his request to the chief in the gamblers' behalf that is one of the inferences that could be drawn were he to demand Janssen's scalp.

The telephone company seems to be retrenching. It is reported that the hello girls who, we understand, have been working on eight-hour shifts, with a five hour Sunday and every third Sunday free, were called into a conference lately and told that hereafter it would be nine hours work each day, six hours on Sunday, and no free Sunday at all.

A deal is now on whereby a tract of land north of the Lindworm tract, on the river, and even better land than the Lindworm land, is to be sold for less than \$500 an acre. An option is held on the property at that amount, which ought to give a person some idea of the wholesale way in which the city was held up by real estate men for the Lindworm property.

While Becker has been a pitiful failure as a mayor, utterly unable to measure up to the dignity or the qualifications of the office, we are far from desiring to withhold approval where it may be merited. His appointment of G. A. West to the museum board in place of Windfelder is certainly in the interests of education. Windfelder dominated the museum, and was merely a Rose politician with no qualifications to recommend him for such a post. In fact, there were ugly stories afloat about favoritism in the ordering of supplies, and the board seemed to be a close corporation as small in calibre as the custodian it had installed. Windfelder was a star performer in the scandalous ousting of the former custodian, Nehrling, a proceeding that still smells to the heavens, and which was so saturated with illegality that the minutes had to be conveniently lost to shut off court proceedings. Let us now hope that the museum may return to public confidence, and that it will forge ahead as it should forge ahead. The renovation is not complete yet, however, and will not be so long as it is in charge of a mere agent of Ward & Co., of Rochester.

So much for the West appointment. But how about the Kuczyński appointment to the board of public works? Since the days of Niezgorawski a more wretched appointment has not been made to the board. Kuczyński is a man with a record. But the fact that he was a Rose Democrat and became a Bruce Democrat and a Becker Republican in order to get a political job, and that the *Sentinel* says he was "a good alderman" when he was in the council in the days before grand juries, ought to place him pretty well in the public mind. And it was the Polish working men who cut off his political career at that time, and who made ugly charges against him. Here again is shown the utter incompetence of the "boy blunder." His idea of reforming the public service is the paying of political debts—dishonorable political debts, for men like Kuczyński do not hustle at election time for the man they think will win, with a modest willingness to take reward or not take one, as their efforts may or may not be afterward remembered. On the contrary they have a definite understanding beforehand. And Becker is so under these unworthy political obligations that his term of office so far has been an effort to get his heels and pluggers into the promised jobs. So far as Becker is concerned the day of grand juries will not be over because of him.

# GRAND OPENING SALE!

## Commencing Monday, April 22

and continuing all week, we will open to the public our magnificent new store, at the corner of Teutonia Ave. and Hadley St., with the most complete line of Millinery, Dress Goods, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Curtains and Household Necessities.

For months we have been planning and preparing for this event—the greatest in our history and unquestionably the most pretentious in value-giving ever witnessed on the North Side. It is our desire to make this store the store of the people, a success for the people, a store in which you will always feel at home. We cordially invite you to be with us on this the opening day of our greatest venture. HANDSOME SOUVENIRS WILL BE PRESENTED TO ALL WHO COME.

### Directory of Departments

#### FIRST FLOOR

DRESS GOODS—WHITE GOODS  
SUITINGS—SILKS  
STAPLE AND FANCY WASH GOODS  
LININGS—LINENS—VELVETS  
JEWELRY AND TOILET GOODS  
NOTIONS—RIBBONS  
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES  
NECKWEAR—HANDKERCHIEFS  
UMBRELLAS—GLOVES  
DRESS TRIMMINGS—ART GOODS  
HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR AND  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

# Schunk's

Cor. Teutonia Ave. and Hadley St.

### Store Opens at 8 A. M.

#### SECOND FLOOR

CLOAKS—SUITS—MILLINERY  
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—CORSETS  
INFANTS' WEAR—DRAPERIES  
LACE CURTAINS—CARPETS  
RUGS—MATTING  
OIL CLOTH—ETC.

#### BASEMENT

CROCKERY—HARDWARE  
WOODENWARE—TINWARE  
AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

## Ladies', Misses', Children's Ready-to-Wear Dept.



Ladies' and Misses' Suits—jaunty effects in the new Pony and Eton models, in a large variety of fancy cloths and weaves, handsomely tailored, mostly satin lined jackets—positively the best that can be bought for..... **\$12.50**

Misses' and Children's stylish Gibson Back Pony Box Coats, in pretty stripes and plaids, neatly trimmed, GRAND OPENING PRICE

**\$6.95 Down to \$3.95**

A large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, in Chiffon, Panamas, Voiles and Plain and Fancy Mixtures—dress and walking skirts in the new plaited effects—specially priced from

**\$15.95 Down to \$1.95**

## Our Millinery Dept.

will occupy over four times its former space and is especially equipped to satisfy any and all tastes in styles and prices. Our showing will comprise all the beautiful creations and designs of the best imported models—Hand-Made Dress and Walking Hats ranging in price from

**\$10.95 Down to 95c**

Open Monday and Saturday  
Evenings Until 9:30 o'clock



## Special Bargains for This Week

Ladies' good quality Muslin Gowns, full length and cut extra wide, V-shaped neck, trimmed with cluster tucks, cannot be bought anywhere for less than 45c—ONE TO A CUSTOMER—OUR GRAND OPENING SALE PRICE will be a remarkable figure..... **29c**

Ladies' Percale Wrappers, made of standard percale, 12-in. ruffles, yoke and collar trimmed with braid, full cuff sleeves, lined to waist, worth \$1.25—GRAND OPENING SALE PRICE..... **95c**

Black Mercerized Satteen Petticoats, made of an extra quality satteen, in several new styles—GRAND OPENING PRICE..... **95c**

### Towels and Table Linens

19x42 knotted and fringed, all linen Towels, reg. at 25c, Opening Price... **17c**  
18-inch all linen Crash Toweling, 10c value, per yard..... **6c**  
62-inch full bleached all linen Table Damask, 65c value, yard..... **48c**



## Our Corset Dept.

is well adapted to the needs of the woman of fashion, who demands that the lines of her figure shall conform to the lines of her gowns. The following from well-known makers will show how well equipped we are to meet these requirements: American Lady, R. & G., Henderson, Aurora and American Beauty at prices from

**\$3 Down to 25c**

## Men's Furnishing Goods

Light colored Madras Outing Shirts, regular 59c value at..... **39c**  
Men's Light Half-Wool Shirts and Drawers, grey and camel hair colors, regular at 75c, for this sale..... **50c**  
Men's ribbed Shirts and Drawers, summer weights, value 50c at..... **39c**

INGERSOLL  
Dollar Watch  
**59c**

## Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Laces and Insertions, value to 8c a yard, at.... **2c**  
Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c value at..... **5c**  
Embroideries and Insertions, value to 20c a yard **10c**  
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, regular 5c value, at..... **2c**  
Ladies' Honiton Braid Fancy Collars, value 25c **10c**  
3 and 4-inch All-Silk Taffeta Ribbon, value 15c a yard at..... **10c**

## Wash Goods Dept.

In view of the fact that everything in Wash Fabrics has received a raise from the manufacturer of from 10 to 25 per cent, these prices will make interesting reading matter in economy.

Two cases Indigo Blue Prints, assorted stripes and figures, bought especially for this sale, an extra good value at 6c, while they last, per yard..... **3c**  
Dress Ginghams, in stripes and checks, assorted colors, 8c values, per yard..... **5c**  
Light and dark colored Lawns and Batistes, assorted dots, stripes and figures, good values at 7c, this sale, per yard..... **3c**  
Another one in Lawns, always sold at 15c a yard, while the sale goes on..... **7c**



## Fine Dress Goods

Unusual buying opportunities allow us to offer these exceptional values in new and fashionable Dress Goods and Suitings.

Half-Wool Cream Danish Cloth, sold all over as a leader at 15c, Grand Opening Price, yard **10c**  
44-inch All-Wool Grey Worsted Suiting, \$1.19 value, Grand Opening Price, yard **79c**  
36-inch All-Wool Check Suitings, extra value at 50c, Grand Opening Price, yard **35c**  
24-inch Foulard Silks, in assorted patterns and colors, with 85c Grand Opening Price, yard **69c**  
50-inch Panama Dress Goods, all leading colors, regular at 65c, Grand Opening Price, yard **48c**  
36-inch Black Taffeta Silks, guaranteed to wear, \$1.50 value, Opening Price, **\$1.10**

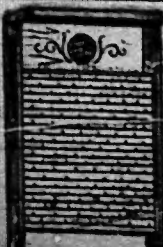
## Lace Curtains and Draperies



#### New Patterns and Designs

Nottingham Nets, 3 1/4 yards long, good value at 65c, GRAND OPENING PRICE per pair..... **39c**  
Nottingham, 3 yards long, worth \$1.50, GRAND OPENING PRICE per pair..... **98c**  
Nottingham, worth \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$3.00, GRAND OPENING PRICE, \$1.50 per pair..... **\$1.50**  
Tapestry Portieres from \$1.50 down to..... **\$1.39**

5-inch White Desert Plates, each..... **2c**  
6-inch White Breakfast Plates, each..... **3c**  
7-inch White Dinner Plates, each..... **4c**  
White Handle Cups and Saucers, six to set, per set..... **25c**  
2-quart blue mottled Water Jugs at..... **10c**



## A Distinct Feature of Our New Store is the Economy Basement

Every Necessity for the Home

58-Piece Decorated Dinner Sets at **3.45**

100-Piece Decorated Dinner Sets at **4.95**

Sink Brushes, each **2c**  
at..... **2c**  
Root Scrub Brushes, good size, each at..... **3c**  
Stove Brush with handle each..... **10c**  
Model Globe Zinc Wash Boards at..... **15c**

Extra good Whisk Broom at..... **7c**  
Surprise Egg Beaters, made of wire..... **1c**  
Wooden Mixing Spoons at..... **1c**  
Rising Sun Stove Polish box..... **5c**  
Glass Tumblers, only 6 to a customer, each at..... **1c**

## Carpets and Rugs

A new department in the new store, filled with rich new patterns at prices that will leave no doubt of their values

10x10 Tapestry Brussels 9.95  
12x12 Tapestry Brussels 12.95  
12x12 Velvet Rugs at \$19.50  
Ingrain Carpets, per yard up from..... **22c**  
Tapestry Brussels Carpet, per yard at \$1.00, 50c and..... **59c**  
Velvet Carpets, per yard at \$1.15 to..... **89c**  
All Carpets sold at this sale sewed and felt free of charge.



Sure Catch Mouse Traps at..... **2c**  
Fibre Lunch Boxes, with strap handle..... **7c**  
Mop Sticks with wire holder at..... **6c**  
Vegetable Cutters at only..... **7c**  
Hard Wood Tooth Picks, 1,000 in box, per box..... **2c**

